True-Born Englishman.

A

SATYR

Statuimus Pacem, & Securitatem, & Concordiam Judicium & Justitiam inter Anglos & Normannos,
Francos & Britones, Wallia, & Cornubia, Pictos & Scotos, Albania, similiter inter Francos &
Insulanos Provincias. & l'atrias, qua pertinent ad
Coronam nostram, & inter omnes notis Subjectos, sir
miter & inviolabiliter observari.

Charta Regis Willielmi Conquisitoris de Pacis Publica, Gap, 1.

Drigted in the Year MDCCI.

The Preface.

Work of Conversation is at a general Stop, has put his Hand in the Plow. I expect a Storm of Ill Language from the Fury of the Town, and especially from those whose English Talent it is to Rail: And without being taken for a Conjurer, I may venture to foretell, That I shall be Cavil'd at about my Mean Stile, Rough Verse, and Incorrect Language; Things I might in deed have taken more Care in. But the Book is Printed; and the I see some Faults, 'tis too late to mend them. And this is all I think needful to say to them.

Possibly somebody may take me for a Dutchman; in which they are mistaken: But I am one that would be glad to see Englishmen behave themselves better to Strangers, and to Governors also; that one might not be reproach'd in Toreign Countries, for belonging to a Nation that wants Manners.

I assure you, Gentiemen, Strangers use us better abroad; and we can give

so reason but our IH Nature for the contrary here,

Methinks an Erg' shman, who is so proud of being call'd A Goodsellow, shou'd be civil: And it cannot be denied but we are in many Cases, and par-

ticularly to Strangers, the Churlishest People alive.

As to Vices, who can dispute our Intemperance, while an Honest Drunken Fellow is a Character in a man's Praise? All our Reformations are Banters, and will be so, till our Magistrates and Gentry Reform themselves by way of Example; then, and not till then, they may be expected to punish others

without blufhing.

As to our Ingraticule, I desire to be understood of that particular People, who pretending to be Protestants, have all along endeavour'd to reduce the Liberties and Religion of this Nation into the Hands of King James and his Popish Powers: Together with such who enjoy the Peace and Protection of the present Government, and yet abuse and affront the King who procur'd it, and openly profess their uneasiness under him: These, by whatsoever Names or Titles they are dignified or distinguish'd, are the People aim'd at: Nor do I disown, but that it is so much the Temper of an Englishman to abuse his Benefactor, that I could be glad to see it rectified.

They who think I have been guilty of any Error, in exposing the Crimes of my own Countrymen to themseves. May among many honest Instances of the like nature, find the same thing in Mr. Cowly, in his Imitation of the

fecond Clympick Ode of Pindar: His Words are thefe;

But in this Thankless World, the Givers Are envideven by th' Receivers:
'Tis now the Cheap and Frugal Fashion, Rather to hide than pay an Obligation. Nay, 'tis much worle than so;
It now an Artistice doth grow,
Wrongs and Outrages th' do,
Lest men should think we Ome.

C Peal JW That m Less hay Why C Than a Fool And me The Co But the Tis no Wou'd The Gi To get For this And flo Statem And 1g That's With a Good 1 And al But w The Ze And w The Ra Who While Who a And no With 1 And a Who I Tobe Who : And y Search The P Tis po And d And v

THE

To E

And a Go ha

The Introduction

Peak, Satyr: for there's none can tell like thee, Whether 'tis Folly, Pride, or Knavery, That makes this discontented Land appear Less happy now in Times of Peace, than War: Why Civil Fends diffurb the Nation more Than all our Bloody Wars have done before. Fools out of Favo ir grudge at Knaves in Place, and men are always bonest in Diserace: The Court-Prefermen's make men Knaves in course: Butthey which wou'd be in them wou'd be worfe. Tis not at Foreigners that we repine, Wou'd Foreigners their Perquifites refign: The Grand Contention's plainly to be feen, To get some men put out, and some put in. For this our S --- rs make long Harangues,
And florid M --- rs whet their polifh'd Tongues. Statesmen are always fick of one Disease; And agood Pension gives them present Ease. That's the Specifick makes them all content With any King, and any Government. Good Patriots at Court-Abuses rail, And all the Nation's Grievances bewail: But when the Sov'reign Ballam's once appli'd, The Zealot never fails to change his Side. And when he must the Golden Key refign, The Railing Spirit comes about again. Who shall this Bubbl'd Nationdilabule, While they the rown Felicities refuse? Who at the Wars have made fuch mighty Pother, And now are falling out with one another: With needless Fears the Jealous Nation fill, and always have been sav'd against their Will: Who Fifty Millions Sterling have disburs'd, To be with Peace and too much Plenty curs'd Who their Old Monarch eagerly undo, And yet uneafily obey the New. Sarch, Sayr, fearch, a deep Incision make; The Povson's strong, the Antidote's too weak. Is pointed Truth must manage this Dispute, and down-right English, Englishmen confute. Whet thy just Anger at the Nation's Pride; and with keen Phrate repel the Vicious Tide, To Englishmen their own beginnings show, and ask them who they slight their Neighbours so. to back to Elder Times, and Ages pait, and Nations into long Oblivion cast;

To Old Britanna's Youthful Days retire,
And there for True-Born Englishmen enquire,
Britannia freely will ditown the Name,
And hardly knows her fell from whence they came:
Wonders to at They of all men should pretend
To Birth and Blood, and for a Name contend.
Go back to Cautes where our Follies dwell,
And setch the dark Original from Hell:
Speak, Satyr, for ther's none like thee can tell.
The True Forn Englishman.

P. A. R.

The True Forn Englishman. PART THereever God erects a House of Prayer The Devil always builds a Chappel there: And 'twill be found upon Examination, The latter has the largest Congregation: Forever fince he first debauch'd the Mind. He made a perfect Conquest of Mankind. With Uniformity of Service, he Reigns with a general Arificeracy. No Nonconforming Sects diffurb his Reign, For of his Toak there's very few complain. He knows the Genius and the Inclination. And matches proper Sins for every Nation. He needs no Standing-Army Government; He always rules us by our one Confent: His Laws are eaty, and his gentle Swar Makes it exceeding pleafaut to obev. The Lift of his Vicegerents and Commanders, Outdoes your Cafars, or vour Alexanders, They never fail of his Infernal Aid, And he's as certain ne're to be betravid. Through all the World they for end his vaft Command, And Death's Eternal Empire's maintain'd. They rule fo politickly and fo well. As if they were L. --- J Duly divided to debauch Nankind, And plant Infernal Dictates in his Mind. ! Pride, the First Peer, and President of Hell, To his share Spain, the largest Province, fell The lubtile Prince thought fitteff to bellow On these the Golden Mines of Mexico; With all the Silver Mountains of Pern Wealth which would in wife hands the World under Because he knew their Genius was juch; Too Lazy and too Haughty to be Rich. So proud a People, to above their Fate, That if reduc'd to beg, they'll beg in State. Lavish of Money, to be consisted Brave, And Proudly farve, because they fcorn to fare. Never was Nation in the World before,

So very Rich, and yet fo very Poor.

* An English Proverb, Where God has a Church, the Devil has a ChapW

Wi

Wh

An

The

Fan

He

Th

Che

No

No

The

He

If b

He

Wh

Wh

The

Wh

AL

Hav

Pro

And

And

The

And

The

Gov

Wor

Emb

And

Byt

And

Fur

By !

The

Wea

And

The

And

Rage

Reve

B

T

T

U

I

Inf

PARTL

Luft chose the Torrid Zone of Italy,
Where Blood ferments in Rapes and Sodomy:
Where swelling Veins o'reslow with living Streams,
With Heat impregnate from Vesuvian Flames:
Whole slowing Sulphur forms Internal Lakes,
And human Body of the Soil partakes.
There Nature ever burns with hot Desires,
Fann'd with Luxuriant Air from Subterranean Fires.
Here undisturb'd in Floods of scalding Lust,
Th' Infernal King reigns with Infernal Gust.

Chole Germany to rule; and rules fo well,
No Subjects more obsequiously obev,
None please so well, or are so pleased as they.
The cunning Artist manages so well,
Helets them Bow to Heav'n, and Drink to Hell
If but to Wine and him they Homage pay,
He cares not to what Deity they pay,
What God they worship most, or in what way.
Whether by Luther, Calvin, or by Rome,
They fail for Heav'n, by Wine he steers them home.

TO-

God

the

ap-

Ungovern'd Passion settled first in France, Where Mankind lives in haste, and thrives by Chance.

A Dancing Nation, Fickle and Untrae: Have oft undone themselves, and others too: Prompt the Infernal Dictates to obey,

And in Hell's Favour none more great than they.

The Pagan World he blindly leads away,
And Personally rules with Arbitrary Sway:
The Mask throw off, Plain Devil his Title stands;
And what elsewhere he Tempts he there Commands.
There with full Gust th' Ambition of his Mind
Governs, as he of old in Heav'n design'd.
Worshipp'd as God, his Painim Alturs smoke,
Embru'd with Blood of those that him Invoke.

Therest by Deputies he rules as well, And plants the distant Colonies of Hell. By them his secret Power he maintains, And binds the World in his Infernal Chains.

By Zeal the Irish; and the Rush by Folly:
Fury the Dane: The Swede by Melancholly:
By slupid Ignorance, the Muscovite:
The Chinese by a Child of Hell, call'd Wit:
Wealth makes the Persian too Esseninate:
And Poverty the Tartas Desperate:
The Turks and Moors by Mah'met he subdues:
And God has giv'n him leave torule the Jews:
Rage rules the Portuguese; and Fraud the Scotch:
Revenge the Pole; and Avarice the Dutch.

A 3

Satyr be kind, and draw a filent Veil, Thy Native England's Vices to conceal: Or if that Task's impossible to do, At least be just, and show her Virtues too; Too Great the first, Alas! the last too few.

England maknown as vet, unpeopled lay; Happy, had the remain'd fo to this day, And to ev'ry Nation been a Prev. Her Open Harbours, and her Fertile Plains, The Merchants Glory these, and those the Swains. To ev'ry Barbarous Nation have betrav'd her, Who conquer her as oft as they Invade her. So Beauty guarded but by Innocence, That ruins her which should be her Defence.

Ingratitude, a Devil of Black Renown, Poffeis'd her very early for his own. An Ugly, Surly, Sullen, Selfish Spirit. Who Satan's world Perfections does interio: Second to him in Malice and in Force. All Devil without, and all within him Worle.

He made her Sirft-born Race to be fo rude, And luffer'd her to be fo oft fubdu'd: Ry fee ral Crowds of Wandring Thieves o're-run, Often unpeopled, and as oft undone. While ev'ry Nation that her Pow'rs reduc'd, Their Languages and Manners introduc'd. From whose mixt Relicks our compounded Breed, By Spurious Generation does fucceed; Making a Race uncertain and unev'n, Deriv'd from all the Nations under Heav'n.

The Romans fift with Julius Cafur came, Including all the Na ions of that Name, Gauls, Greeks, and Lembards; and by Computation. Auxiliaries or Slaves of ev'ry Na ion. With Hongift, Saxons; Danes with Sueno came, In fearch of Plunder, not in fearch of Fame. Scots, Picis, and hift from th' Hibernian Shore:

And Conquiring William brought the Normans o're All their Barb'rous Offspring left behind. The Dregs of Armies, they of all Mankinds Blended with Britains who before were here,

Of whom the Welfb ha' blest the Character. From this Amphibous Ill-born Mob began That vain ill-natur'd thing, an Englishman. The Curtoms, Sirnames, Languages, and Manners Of all their Nations are their own Explainers: Whofe Relicks are to lafting and to ftrong, They he' left a Shikolerb upon our Tongue; By which with enty fearth you may distinguish Your Konza-Stom-Dunith-Jorman Engliffe.

The g To ev ry He gave When fir He did No Real D'avenar No Parl He rais He gave And ma He cant And ev The Ra To plea And Do And That fo Tis th Who w The Ti Some 1 Which Thefe i Their Yet w Wheth The fil Their A True A Tur

To pr Conque May 8 But th To m The And r

Forget

From

But

A hor Who The P by H Whoi Tho

mon

*Wm the
Conq.
*Dr. Archer.

The great Invading * Norman let us know What Conquerors in After-Times might do. To ev'ry * Musqueteer he brought to Town, He gave the Lands which never were his own. When first the English Crown he did obtain, He did not fend his Dutchmen home again. No Reaffumptions in his Reign were known, D'avenant might there ha' let his Book alone. No Parliament his Army cou'd disband; He rais'd no Money, for he paid in Land. He gave his Legions their Eternal Station, And made them all Freeholders of the Nation. He canton'd out the Country to his Men, And ev'ry Soldier was a Denizen. The Rascals thus enrich'd, he call'd them Lords, To please their Upffart Pride with new-made Words: And Doomsday-Book his Tyranny records. And here begins the Ancient Pedigree That fo exalts our Poor Nobility,

Tis that from some French Trooper they derive,
Who with the Norman Bastard did arrive:
The Trophies of the Families appear;
Some show the Sword, the Bow, and some the Spear,
Which their Great Ancestor, forsoth, did wear.
These in the Heralds Register remain.
Their Noble Mean Extraction to explain.
Yet who the Hero was, no man can tell,
Whether a Drummer or a Colonel:

The filent Record blushes to reveal Their Undescended Dark Original.

But grant the best, How came the Change to pass;
A True Born Englishman of Norman Race?
A Turkish Horse can show more History,
To prove his Well-descended Family.
Conquest, as by the e Moderns 'tis exprest,
May give a Title to the Lands possest:
But that the Longest Sword shou'd be so Civil,

To make a Frenchman English, that's the Devil,
These are the Heroes that despise the Durch,
And rail at new-come Foreigners so much;
Forgetting that themselves are all deriv'd
From the most Scoundrel Race that ever liv'd.
A horrid Medly of Theives and Drones,
Who ransack'd Kingdoms, and dispeopl'd Towns.
The Pist and Painted Britain, Treach'rous Scot,
by Hunger, These, and Rapine, hither brought.
Townegian Pirates. Buccaneering Danes,
Those Red-hair'd Offsprings ev'ry where remains.
Those Red-hair'd Offsprings ev'ry where remains.
Those in the Norman French. compound the Breed.
The join'd with Norman French. compound the Breed.

e Dr. Sherl. De Facto. And least by Length of Time it be pretended.

The Climate may this Modern Breed ha' mended.

Wise Providence to keep us where we are,

Mixes us daily with exceeding Care:

We have been Europe's Sink, the Jakes where she

Voids all her Offal Out-cast Progeny.

From our Fifth Henry's time, the Strolling Bands

Of banish'd Fugitives from Neighb'ring Lands.

Have here a certain Sanctuary found:

The Eternal Refuge of the Vagabond.

Where in but half a common Age of Time.

Borr'wing new Blood and Manners from the Clime,

Proudly they learn all Mankind to contemn,

And all their Race are True-Born Englishmen.

Dutch, Walloons, Flemings, Irishmen, and Scots,

Vaudois and Valtolins, and Hugonots,
In good Queen Bess's Charitable Reign,
Supplied us with Three hundred thousand Men.
Religion, God we thank thee, sent them hither,
Priests, Protestants, the Devil and all together.
Of all Professions, and of ev'ry Trade,
All that were persecuted or asraid;
Whether for Debt or other Crimes they sled,
David at Hackelah was still their Head.

The Offspring of this Miscellaneous Crowd,

Had not their new Plantations long enjoy'd.
But they grew Englishmen, and rais'd their Votes
At Foreign Shoals of Interloping Scots.
The e Royal Branch from Pist-land did succeed,
With Troops of Scots and Scabs from North-by-Tweed.
The Seven first Years of his Pacifick Reign,
Made him and half his Nation Englishmen.
Scots from the Northren Frozen Banks of Tay,
With Packs and Plods came Whigging all away:
Thick as the Locusts which in Egypt swarm'd,
With Pride and hungry Hopes compleatly arm'd:
With Native Truth, Diseases, and No Money,
Plunder'd our Canaan of the Milk and Honey.
Here they grew quickly Lords and Gentlernen,
And all their Race are True-Born Englishmen.

The Civil Wars, the common Purgative, Which always use to make the Nation thrive, Made way for all that strolling Congregation, Which throng'd in Pious Ch-s's Restoration. The Royal Resugee our Breed restores, With Foreign Countries, and with Foreign Wheres: And carefully repeopled us again, Throughout his Lazy, long, Lascivious Reign, With such a blest and True-born English Fry, As much Illustrates our Nobility.

Two Who Ton

OK. J.I.

K. C. II.

To g Who Be as Call Be in

As fu

Whet

Whic

Who

The]

VVit

Six B

The]

Frenc

Befid

Who

And

H' in

Hith

Some

Th

That In east Betw Who And From With

T

In w Infus Whil Recei This The

ARh Amo And

No R Wale: The And Besides the Num'rous Bright and Virgin Throng,
Whose Female Glories shade them from my Song.

Then to recruit the Commons he prepares,
And heal the latent better to advance,
H' invites the banish'd Protestants of France:
Hither for God's take and their own they fled,
Some for Religion came, and some for Bread:
Two hundred thousand Pair of Wooden Shooes,
Who, God be thank'd, had nothing lest to lose,
Tomake us starve our Poor in Charrity.
In ev'ry Port they plant the resuitful Train,
To get a Race of True-Born Englishmen:
Whose Children will, when riper Years they see,
Be as Ill-natur'd and as Proud as we:
Call themselves English, Foreigners despise,
Beiurly like us all, and just as wise.

Thus from a Mixture of all Kinds began.
That Het'rogeneous Thing, An Englishman:
Ineager Rapes, and furious Lust begot,
Betwixt a Patinted Britton and a Scot:
Whose gend'ring Osspring quickly learnt to bow,
And yoke their Heisers to the Koman Plough:
From whence a Mongrel half-bred Race there came,
With neither Isame nor Nation, Speech or Fame.
In whose hot Verus new Mixtures quickly ran,
Insus'd be-wixt a suxon and a Dane.
While their Rank Daughters, to their Parents just,
Receiv'd ali Nations with Promittuous Lust.
This Nauteous Brood directly did corrain,

I.

II.

The well-extracted blood of Englishmen.
Which Medly canton'd in a Heptarchy,
A Rhaptody of Nations to tupply,
Among themselves maintain'd eternal Wars,
And fill the Ladies lov'd the Conquerors.

The Western Angles all the rost subdu'd; No Roman now, no Britain does remain; Wales strove to separate, but strove in vain: The filent Nations undeslinguish'd fall, And Englishman's the common Name for all Ş

Fate has but very finall Distinction set
Betwixt the Counter and the Coronet.
Tarpaulin Lords. Pages of high Renown,
Rise up by Poor Mens Valour, not their own.

Great

1

A

T

A

By

Fr

Th

Fo

Th

Ar

So

Th

Go

An

Du

But

Em

And

The

So o

And

For

An

As

Sub

The

Th

The

Great Families of yesterday we show,
And Lords, whole Parents were the Lord knows who.
P A R T 11.

Their Temper show, for Manners make a Man.
Fierce as the Britain, as the Roman Brave;
Addless inclin'd to Conquer than to Save:
Eager to fight, and lavish of their Blood;
And equally of Fear and Forecast void.
The Pist has made 'em Sowre, the Dane Morose;
False from the Scot, and from the Nerman worse
What Honesty they have, the Saxon gave them,
And That, now they grow old, begins to leave-them.
The Climate makes them Terrible and Bold;
And English Bees their Courage does uphold:
No Danger can their Daring Spirit dull,
Always previded when their Eelly's tull.

In close Intriegues their Faculty's but weak
Forgen'rally whate're they know, they speak.
And often their own Councils undermine
By their Infirmity, and not design.
From whence the Learned say it does proceed,
That English Treasons never can succeed:
For they're so open-hearted, you may know
Their own most secret Thoughts, and others too.

The Lab'ring Poor, in spight of Double Pay, Are Sancy, Mutinous, and Beggarly:
So lavish of their Money and their Time.
That want of Forecast is the Nation's Crime, Good Drunken Company is their Delight;
And what they get by Day, they spend by Night.
Dull Thinking seldom does their Heads engage,
But Drink their Youth away, and hurry on Old Age.
Empty of all good Husbandry and Sense;
And void of Manners most, when void of Pence,
Their strong Aversion to Behaviour's such,
They always talk too little, or too much.
So dull, they never take the pains to think;
And seldom are good-natur'd, but in Drink.

In English Ale their dear Enjoyment lies, For which they'll starve themselves and Families. An Englishman will fairly drink as much As will maintain Two Families of the Dutch: Subjecting all their Labours to the Pots; The greatest Artists are the greatest Sots,

The Country Poor do by Example live; The Gentry Lead them, and the Clergy drive: What may we not from such Examples hope? The Landlerd is their God, the Priest their Pope. A Drunken Clergy, and a Swearing Bench, Has giv'n the Reformation such a Drench, As wife men think there is some cause to doubt, Will purge Good Manners and Religion out.

Poets long fince Parnaffus have fortaken, And fay the Ancient Bards were all mistaken. Apollo's latly abdicate and fled,

And good King Bacchus reigneth in his ffead : He does the Chaos of the Head refine, And Acom Thoughts jump into Hords by Wine :

The infpirations of a finer Nature; As Wine must needs excel Parnassus Water.

Statesmen their weighty Politicks refine, And Soldiers raise their Courages by Wine. Cacilia sives her Charifters their Choice,

And lets them all drink Wine to clear the Voice. Somethink the Clergy first found out the way,

And Wine s the only Spirit by which they Pray. But o her lets prophane than to, agree, It clears the Lungs, and helps the Memory: And therefore all of them Divinely think, Instead of study, 'tis as well to drink.

Even the gods themselves, as Mortals fay, Were they on Earth would be as drunk as they: Nectar wold be no more Celeftial Drink. They'd all take Wine, to teach them how to Think. But English Drunkards, Gods and men out do, Drink their Estates away, and Senses too. Colon's in Debt, and it his Friend thould tail To help him out, must dye at last in Gaol: His Wealthy Uncle fent a Hundred Nobles, To pay his Trides off, and rid him of his Troubles: But Colon, like a True Born Englishman, Drank all the Money out is bright Champaign; And Colon does in Cuf ody remain. Drunk, nels has been the Darling of the Realm,

Ere fince a Drunken Pilot had the Heim. In their Religion they are to unev'n, That each man goes his own By-may to Hear a. Tenacious of Mistakes to that degree, That ev'ry man purfues it fep'rately, And fancies none can find the Way but he: So fly of one another they are grown, As if they strove to set to Heav'n alone. Rigid and Zealous, Positive and Grave, And evry Grace, but Charity, they bave: This makes them fo Ill-natural and Uncivil,

That all men think an Englishman the Devil.

Refo If by The I No And 'TIS

St

Subi

The For The The So

The

The Bu Ex W

> No Fo Th A N A

Of

H Pr W H A H B

To H T F A H

C A

Surly to Strangers, Forward to their Friend; Submit to Love with a reluctant Mind; Refolv'd to be ungrateful and unkind. If by Necessity reduc'd to ask, The Giver has the difficultest Task:

If your Mistakes their Ill Opinion gain,
No Merit can thier Favour reobtain:
And if they're not Vindictive in their Fury,
'Tis their unconstant Temper does secure ye:
Their Brain's so cool, their Passion seldom burns;
For all's condens'd before the Flame returns,
The Fermentation's of so weak a Matter,
The Humid damps the Fume, and runs it all to Water So tho the Inclination may be strong,
They're pleas'd by Fits, and never angry long.

Then if Good Nature thow tome flender proof, They never think they have Reward enough: But like our Modern Quakers of the Town, Expert your Manners, and return you none.

Friendship, th' abstracted Union of the Mind, Which a'l Men seek, but very sew can find: Of all the Nations in the Universe, None talk on't more, or understand it less: For if it does their Property annoy, Their Property their Friendship will destroy.

As you discourse them, you shall hear them tell All things in which they think they do excel: No Panegyrick needs their Praise record? An Englishman ne're wants his own good word. His first Discourses gen'rally appear Prologu'd with his own wonderous Character: When, to illustrate his own good hame, He never fails his Neighbour to defame And yet he really defigns no wronge; His Malice goes no further than his Tongue. But pleas'd to Tattle, he delights to Rail, To latisfy the Lech'ry of a Tale His own dear Praises close the ample Speech, Tells you how Wite he is; that is, how Rich: For Wealth is Wildom; he that's Rich is wile; And all men Learned Poverty dispile. His Generofity comes next, and than Concludes that he's a True-Born Englishman; And they, 'tis known, are Generous and Free, Forgetting, and Forgiving Injury: Which may be true, thus rightly understood, Engiving Ill Turns, and Forgetting Good.

Chearful in Labour when they've undertook it; But out of Humour, when they're out of Pocket But if their Belly and their Pocket's full, They may be Phlegmatick, but never Dull: And if a Bottle does their Brains refine, It makes their Wit as parkling as their Wine.

An Englishman is gentlest in Command; Obidence is a Stranger in the Land: Hardly subjected to the Magistrate;

For Englishmen do all Subjection have.

Humblest when Rich, but prevish when they're Poor; And think what're they have, they merit more.

The meanest English Plowman studies Law, And keeps thereby the Magistrates in Awe, Will boldly tell them what the ought to do, And somerimes punish their Omissions too.

Their Liberty and Property's so dear,
They scorn their Laws or Governors to sear;
So bugbear'd with the Name of Slavery,
They can't submit to their own Liberty,
Restraint from Ill is Freedom to the Wise;
But Englishmen do all Restraint despise.
Slaves to the Liquor, Drudges to the Pots,
The Mob are Statesmen, and their Statesmen Sots-

Their Governors they count such dangerous things,
That 'tis their custom to affront their Kings:
So jealous of the Power their Kings possess'd,
They suffer neither Power nor Kings to rest.
The Bad with Force they eagerly subdue;
The Good with constant Clamours they pursue:
And did King Jesus reign, they'd murmur too.
A discontented Nation, and by far

A discontented Nation, and by far Harder to rule in Times of Peace than War: Easily set together by the Ears,

And full of causeless Jealousies and Fears: Apt to revolt, and willing to rebel,

And never are contented when they're well.

No Government cou'd ever please them long, Cou'd tre their Hands, or rectify their Tongue.

In this to Ancient Israel well compar'd, Eternal Murmurs are among them heard

It was but lately that they were oppress,
Their Rights invaided, and their Laws suppress:
When nicely tender of their Liberty,
Lord! what a Noise they made of Slavery.
In daily Tumults show'd their Discontent;
Lampoon'd their King, and mock'd his Government.
And it in Arms they did not first appear,
Twas want of Forces, and not for want of Fear.
In humbler To be than English as'd to do,
At Foreign Hands for Foreign Aid they sue.

Their I He faw To Thi But glu They I Say all Unfing

Will

Their Information The That the Should Who u

Subject Twifti As one And y Their But al The C

The C And P Flew i

And A

Unpre

To He

The N
Affaul
To the
And to
But w
And to
How

And (How And the P

Now And I Excu

Prete And Ha William the Great Successor of Nassau,
Their Prayers heard, and their Oppressions saw:
He saw and say'd them: God and Him they praised;
To This their Thanks, to That their Trophies raised.
But glutted with their own Felicities,
They soon their New Deliverer despise;
Say all their Prayers back, their Joy disown,
Unsing their Thanks, and pull their Trophies down:
Their Harps of Praise are on the Willows hung;
For Englishman are ne're contented long.

The Reverend Cleray too! and who'd ha' thought That they who had such Non-Reliffance taught, Should e're to Arms ag sind their Prince be brought? Who up to Heav'n did Regal Pow'r advance: Subjecting English Laws to Modes of France. Twifting Religion to with Lovalty, Asone cou'd never live, and t'other dye. And yet no fooner did their Prince defign Their Glebes and Perquifites to undermine. But all their Passive Doctrines laid aside; The Clergy their own Principles deny'd: Unpreach'd their Non-Reslifting Cant, and pray'd To Heav'en for Help, and to the Dutch lo Aid, The Church chim'd all her Doctrines back again, And Pulpit-Champions did the Caufe maintain; Flew in the face of all their former Zeal, And Non-Refistance did at once repeal.

The Rev'rend Fathers then in Arms appear, And Men of God became the Men of War. The Nation, fir'd by them, to Arms apply; Affault their Antichriftian Monarchy; To their due Channel all our Laws restore, And made things what they should has been before. But when they came to Fill the Vacant Throne, And the Pale Priests look'd back on what they had done: How England Liberty began to thrive, And Church-of-England Loyalty out-live: How all their Perfecuting Days were done, And their Deliv'rer plac'd upon the Throne: The Preifts, as Priefts are wont to do, turn'd Tail : They're Englishmen, and Nature will prevail, Now rhey deplore the Ruins they has made, And Murmur for the Master they Betray'd. Excuse those Crimes they cou'd not make him mend; And fuser for the Cause they can't actend. Pretend they'd not ha' carry'd things to high; And Proto-Martyrs make for Popery. Had the Prince done as they defign'd the thing.

Ha' fet the Clergy up to rule the King;

Willia

Taken a Donastue for coming hither,
And so hat left their King and them together,
We had say they, been now a happy Nation.
No doubt we had seen a Blessed Reformation:
For Vise Men say it's as dangerous a thing,
A Ruling Priesthood, as a Priest-rid King.
And of all Plagues which Mankind are a curst,
Ecclesiastick Tyranny's the worst.

If all our former Grievances were feign'd,
King James has been abus'd, and we trepann'd;
Bugbear'd with Popery and Power Despotick,
Tyrannick Government, and Leagues Exotick:
The Revolution's a Phanatick Plot,
W—a Tyrant, S——a Sot:

A Factious Army and a Poyfon'd Nation, Unjustly forc'd King James's Abdication.

But if he did the Subjects Rights invade, Then he was punished only, not betrayed: And punishing of Kings is no such Crime, But Englishman ha done it many a time.

When Kings the Sword of Justice first lay down, They are no Kings, though they posless the Crown. Titles are Shadows, Crowns are empty things, The Good of Subjects is the End of Kings: To guide in War, and to protect in Peace: Where Tyrants once commence the Kings do cease: For Arbittrary Power's fo ftrangea thing, It makes the Tyrant, and unmakes the King. If Kings by Foreign Priefts and Armies reign, And Lawless Power against their Oaths maintain, Then Subjects must had reason to complain. If Oaths must bind us when our Kings do ill; To call in Foreign Aid is to rebel. By Force to circuicribe our Lawful Prince, Is wilful Treason in the largest sense: And they who once rebel, most certainly Their God, and King, and former Oaths defy. If we allow no Male-Administration Could cancel the Allegiance of the Nation; Let all our Learned Sons of Levi try, This Eccles' aftick Riddle to uniy, How they could make a Step to Call the Prince, And vet pretend th' Outh and Innocence.

By the first Address they made beyond the Seas. They reperjur'd in the most intense Degrees; And without Scruple for the time to come, May Swear to all the Kings in Christendom: Nay truly did our Kings consider all: Their Politick Allegiance they'd refuse; For Whores and Priests do never want excuse.

The land

: Bu

The

That

Diffe

The

And

T

For As I

As An

Te An On W

Go

Br To "

Fr A H

N N F

E

But if the Mutual-Contract was dissolved,
The Doubt's explained, the Difficulty folyed
That King, when they descend to Tyranny,
Dissolve the Bond, and leave the Subject free.
The Government's ungirt when Justice dies,
And Constitutions are Non Entities.

This Doctrine has the Sanction of Affent, From Natur's Univerfal Parliament. The Voice of Nations, and the Course of Things, Allow that Laws superior are to Kings. None but Delinquents would have Justice cease, Knaves rail at Laws, as Soldiers rail at Peace! For Justice is the End of Government,

For Justice is the End of Government As Reason is the Test of Argument.

No man was ever yet so void of Sense,
As to debate the Right of Self-Defence;
A Principle so grafted in the Mind,
Which Nature born, and does like Nature bind:
Twisted with Reason, and with Nature too;
As neither one nor t'other can undo.

Thus England groan'd, Britannia's Voice was heard;
And Great Nassausto rescue her, appear'd:
Call'd by the Universal Voice of Fate;
God and the Peoples Legal Magistrate.
Te Hesu'ns regard! Almighty Jove look down,
And view thy Injur'd Monarch one the Throne.
On their Ungrateful Heads due Vengeance take,
Who sought his Aid, and then his part for take,
Witness, ye Powers! it was our Call alone,
Which now our Pride makes us ashazi'd to own.
Britannia's Troubles setched him from afar,
To court the dreadful Casuatties of War:
"But where Requital never can be made,

"Acknowlegments a Trebute seldom paid,
He dwelt in Bright Maria's Circling Arms,
Defended by the Magick of her Charms,
From Foreign Fears, and from Domestick Harms.
Ambition found no Fuel for her Fire,
He had what God cou'd give, or Man desire.

Britannia's Cries gave Birth to his Intent,
Andhardly gain'd his unforeseen Assent:
His boding Thoughes foresold him he should find
The People Fickle, Selfish, and Unkind.
Which Thought did to his Royal Heart appear
More dreadful than the Dangers of the War:
For nothing grates a Generous Mind so soon,
As base Returns for hearty Service dones
Satyr be silent, awfully prepare
Britannia's Song, and William's Praise to hear,
stand by, and let her chearfully rehearse
Her Greateful Vows inher Immortal Verse.

BRITANNIA.

The Fame of Virtue 'tis for which I found.

And Heroes with Immortal Triumphs crown'd.

Fame built on folid Virtue swifter flies,

Than Morning Light can spread the Eastern Skies

The gath ring Air returns the doubling Sound,

And lowd repeating Thunders force it round:

Ecchoes return from Caverns of the Deep:

Old Chaos dreams on't in Eternal Sleep.

Time hands it forward to its latest Urn,

From whence it never, never shall return,

Nothing is heard so far, or lasts so long;

Tis heard by ev'ry Ear, and spoke by ev'ry Tongue

My Hero, with the Sails of Honour surl'd,

Rises like the Great Genius of the World.

Rises like the Great Genius of the World.

By Fate and Fame wisely prepared to be
The Soul of War, and Life of Victory.

He spreads the Wings of Virtue on the Throne,
And every Wind of Glory fans them on.

Immortal Tropbies dwells upon his Brow,
Fresh as the Garlands he has worn but now.

By different Steps the high Ascent he gains, And differently that high Ascent maintains. Princes for Pride and Lust of Rule make War, And struggle for the Name of Conqueror. Some fight for Fame, and some for Victory. He Fights to Save, and Conquers to set Free.

William's the Name that's fooke by ev'ry Tongue. William's the Darling Subject of my Song. Liften ye Virgins to the Charming Sound. And in Eternal Dances hand it round : Tour early Offerings to this Altar bring; Make him at once a Lover and a King. May the submit to none but to your Arms; Nor ever be subdu'd, but by your Charms. May your foft Thoughts for him be all sublime; And cu'ry tender Vow be made for bim. May he be first in ev'ry Merning-Theught, And He win ne're bear a Pray'r where he's left out. May ev'ry Omen, ev'ry boding Dream, Be Fortunate by mentioning his Name. May this one Charm Infernal Powers affright, And guard you from the Terrors of the Night. May ev'ry chearful Glass as it goes down To William's Health, be Cordials to your own. Let ev'ry Song be Chorust with his Name.

And Musick pay her Tribute to his Fame.

And in Immortals Strains his Deeds rehearle.

Let evry Poet tune his Artful Verle.

Saty Securion To book Rebels If of To will

The Di

May al

Or it
To ho
Manly
How
Were
How
And

For En 'Ti Of for Till a Wife Never And The

Tis 7

Bid But the Gr For Wen

Then
White
The
Comp
The
On h

And Nor Free! In a In E The

In E

and may Apollo never more inspire
The Disobedient Bard with his Scraphick Fire.
May all my Sons their greatful Homage pay;
His Praises sing, and for his Saset, pray.
Satyr return to our Unthankful Isle.

Secur'd by Heav'n's Regard, and William's Toil.
To both Ungrateful, and to both Untrue;
Rebels to God, and to Good Nature too.

If e're this Nation be distres'd again,
To whomesoe're they cry, they'll cry in vain.
To Heav'n they cannot have the face to look,
Or if they should, it would but Heav'n provoke.
To hope for Help from Man would be too much;
Mankind would always tell 'em of the Dutch:
How they came here our Freedoms to maintain,
Were Paid, and Curs'd, and Hurry'd home again.
How by their Aid we first dissoled our Fears,
And then our Helpers damn'd for Foreigners.
'Tis not our English Temper to do better;

'Tis worth observing, that we no re complained of foreigners, nor of the Wealth we gained, Till all their Services were at an End.
Wise men assemt it is the the English way, Never to Grumble till they come to Pay; and then they always think their Temper's such,

For Englishmen think every one their Debter.

The Work too little, and the Pay too much.

As frighted Patients, when they want a Cure,
Bid any Price, and any Pain endure:
But when the Doctor's Remedies appear,
The Cure's too Easy, and the Price too Dear.

Great Portland ne ar was banter'd, when he fireve For Us his Mafter's kindest Thoughts to move. We ne'er lampoon'd his Conduct, when employ & King James's Secret Councils to divide: Then we carafe'd him as the only Man Which could the Doubtful Oracle explain: The only Husha, able to repell. The Dark Defigns of our Achitophel. Compare'd his Mafter's Course to his Sonfe; The Ablest Statesman, and the Prayest Prince On his Wife Conduct we detended much. And lik'd him ne're the worte for being Dutch Nor was be valued more than he deferred; Freely he ventured, faithfully he forcid. In all King Wiliam's Dangers be has foar'd, In England's Quarrels always he appear'd: The Revolution first, and then the Boyne; in Both his Countels and his Conduct fine.

His Martial Valour Flanders will Confess;
And France Regrets his Managing the Peace.
Faithful to England's Interest and her King:
The greatest Reason of our Murmuring.
Ten Tears in English Service he appeare'd,
And gain'd his Master's an'd the World's Regard
But 'tis not England's Custom to Restard.
The Wars are over, England needs him not;
Now he's a Dutchman, and the Lord knows what

Schonbergh, the Ablest Soldier of his Age,
With Great Nassau did in our Cause engage.
Both joyn'd for England's Reserve and Defence;
The Greatest Captain and the Greatest Prince
With what Applause his Stories did we tell?
Stories which Europe's Volumes largely swell.
We connted him an Army in our Aid,
Where he commanded, no man was afraid
His Asi ons with a constant Conquest shine,
From Villa-Vitiosa to the Rhine.
France, Flanders: Germany, his Fame confess,
And all the World was fond of him, but Us.
Our Turn sirst serv'd we grande'd him the Commana

Witness the Greatful Temper of the Land. We blame the K --- that he relies too much On Strangers, Germans, Hugonots, and Dutch And seldom does his great Affairs of State. To English Councellors communicate. The Fact might very well be be answer'd thus He has fo often been betrajed by us, He mist have been a madman to rely On English G-- ns Fidelity. For Laying other Arguments afide, This thought might mortify our English Pride That Foreigners have faithfully obey'd them, And none but Englishmen bave e're betraye'd him They bave our Ships and Merchants bought and fold, And barrer'd English Blood for Foreign Gold First to the French they fold cur Turkey-Flect And Injur's Talmarth rext at Cameret. The King brodelf is fletter a from their Snates. Not by his Marit, but the C. wn he wears Experience tells us 'tis the Inglish may, Their Benefactors always to burray.

And left Examples should be too remote A stodern Magistrate of Lamous Note, Shall cave you his own History by Rote. I'll make it out, deny it he that can, His Worship is a True-born Englishman. In all the Latin le that Empty Word.

By Modern Acceptation's understood.

And nov And trul But fuch While R And giv Great N

And good

To City

The Pari

And his Latel With

WIt

N From While Behold With 1 Bot The (Natur Whet Kindl And What And To f And A in q Blin Free The

> Was Wh First The Sees

Wer

The

The

But For Lan The Parish-Books his Great Descent record,
And now he hopes e're long to be a Lord.
And truly as things go, it wou'd be pity
But such as he bore Office in the City:
While Robb'ry for Burnt-Offerings he brings,
And gives to God what he has stole from Kings:
Great Mouuments of Charity he raises,
And good St. Magnus whistles out his Praises.
To City-Gaols he grants a Jubilee,
And hires Huzza's from his own Mobilc.

Lately he wore the Golden Chain aud Gown,
With which Equipt he thus harangu'd the Town.

His Fine Speech, &c.

WIth Clouted Iron Shooes and Sheepskin Breeches, More Rags than Manners, & more Dirt than Riches: From driving Cows and Calves to Layton-Market, While of my Greatness there appear'd no Spark yet, Behold I come, to let you fee the Pride With which Exalted Beggars always ride. Born to the Needful Labours of the Plow, The Cart-Whip grace't me as the Chain does now. Nature and Fate in doubt what course to take, Whether I shou'd a Lord or Plough-Boy make; kindly at last resolv'd they wou'd promote me, And first a Knave, and then a Knight they vote me. What Fate appointed, Nature did prepare, And furnish'd me with an exceeding Care. To fit me for what they defign'd to have me, And ev'ry Gift but Honesty they gave me. And thus Equipt, to this Proud Town I came, in quest of Bread, and not in quest of Fame. Blind to my future Fate, an humble Boy, Free from the Guilt and Glory I enjoy. The Hopes which my Ambition entertain'd, Were in the Name of Foot-Boy all contain'd. The Greatest Heights from Small Beginnings rile; The Gods were Great on Earth, before they reach'd the Skin: B-well, the Generous Temper of whole Mind, Was always to be bountiful inclin'd: Whether by his Ill Fate or Fancy led, First took me up, and furnish'd me with Bread The litlte Services he put me to, Seem'd Labours rather than were truly fo. But always my Advancement he defign'd; For'twas his very Nature to be kind. Large was his Soul, his Temper ever Free; The best of Masters and of Men to me.

And I who was before decreed by Fate,
To be made Infamous as well as Great,
With an obsequious Diligence obey'd him,
Till trusted with his All, and then betray'd him.

All his past Kindnesses I trampled on, Ruin'd his Fortunes to erect my own. So Vipers in the Bosom bred, begin To his at that Hand first which took them in. With eager Treach'ry I his Fall pursu'd, And my first Trophies were Ingratitude.

Ingratitude's the worst of Human Guilt,
The basest Action Mankind can commit;
Which like the Sin against the Holy Ghost,
Has least of Honour, and of Guilt the most.
Distinguish'd from all other Crimes by this,
That 'tis a Crime which no man will consess.
That Sin alone, which shou'd not be forgiv'n
On Earth, altho perhaps it may in Heav'n.

Thus my first Benefactor I o'rethrew;
And how shou'd I be to a second true?
The Publick Trust came next into my Care,
And I to use them scurvil prepare:
My Needy Sov'reign Lord I play'd upon,
And Lent him many a Thousand of his own;
For which, great Incress I took care to charge,
And so my Ill-got Wealth became so large.

My Predecessor Judas was a Fool, Fitter to ha' been whist, and sent to School, Than Sell a Saviour: Had I been at hand, His Master had not been so cheap Trepann'd, I wou'd ha' made the eager Jews ha' sound, For Thirty Pieces, Thirty thousand Pound.

My Cousin Ziba, of Immortal Fame,
(Ziba and I shall never mant a Name.)
First-born of Treason, nobly did advance
His Master's Fall, for his Inheritance.
By whose keen Arts old David first began
To break his Sacred Oath to Fonathan:
The Good Old King, 'tis thought, was very loth
To break his Word, and therefore broke his Oath
Ziba's a Traytor of some Quality,
Yet Ziba might ha' been inform'd by me:
Had I been there, he he're had been content
With half th' Estate, nor half the Government.

In our late Revolution 'twas thought flrange,
That I of all mankind shou'd like the Change:
But they who wonder'd at it, never knew,
That in it I did my Old Game pursue:

'Nor had they heard of Twenty thousand Pound,
Which ne're was lost, yet never cou'd be found.

Th

God a

Till b

I tho

And

Not

But 1

And

'Tiwa

A ut

Hav

And

Man

As :

For

Knig

Wh

The

And

Sur

Ih

An

Ar

Ik

A

N

T

0

Il

W

1

F

In

A

50

B

Bu

Thus all things in their turn to Sale I bring.
God and my Mafter first, and then the King:
Till by successful Villanies made bold,
I thought to turn the Nation into Gold;
And so to Forg-y my Hand I bent,
Not doubting I could guil the Government;
But there was ruffi'd by the Parliament.
And if I 'scap'd th' Unhappy Tree to climb,
'Twas want of Law, and not for want of Crime.
But my e Old Friend, who printed in my Face

But my e Old Friend, who printed in my Face
A needful Comptence of English Brass, e The David.
Having more business yet for me to do,
And loth to lose his Trusty Servant so,
Manag'd the matter with such Art and Skill,

As fav'd his Hero, and threw out the B-1.

Bnd now I'm grac'd with unexpected Honours,
For which I'll certainly abuse the Donors:
Knighted, and made a Tribune of the People,
Whose Laws and Properties I'm like to keep well:
The Custos Rotulorum of the City,
And Captain of the Guards of their Banditti.

Surrounded by my Catchpoles, I declare
Against the Needy Debtor open War.
I hang poor Thieves for stealing of your Pelf,

And fuffer none to rob you, but my felf.

The King commanded me to help Reform ye,
And how I'll do't, Mils —— fhall 10 e ye.

Ikeep the best Seraglio in the Nation,
And hope in time to bring it into Fashion.
No Brimstone-Whore need fear the Lash from me,
That part I'll leave to brother Jeffery.

Our Gallants need not go abroad to Rome, I'll keep a Whoring Jubilee at home.
Whoring's the Darling of my Inclination;

Ent I a Magistrate for Reformation?

For this my Praise is sung by ev'ry Bard,

For which Bridewell wou'd be a just Reward

In Print my Panegyricks fill the Street,

And hir'd Gaol-birds their Huzza's repeat

Some Charities contriv'd to make a show.

Have taught the Needy Rabble to do to.

Whose empty Noise is a Mechanick Fame,

Since for Sir Belgebub they'd do the states.

THE CONGLUSION.

Hen let us boaft of Anceitors no more. Or Deeds of Heroes done in days of Yore. In latent Records of the Ag's paft, Behind the Rear of Time. in one Oblivion placid. For if our Virtues must in Li st descend, The Merit with the Families would end: And Intermixtures would mont faral grow: For Vice would be Hereditary too; The Tainted Bleod wou'd of necessity, Involuntary Wickedness cowev. Vice, like Ill Nature, for an Age e two. May feem a Generation to write; But Virtue feldom does rege d the Breed? Fools do the Wife and VVia ven Fools succeed. What is't to us, what a ge tors we had? If Good, what better? or what work, if Bad?

Examples are for Imitative let, Yet all men follow Virtue with Regret.

Cou'd but our Ancestor retrieve their Face,
And see their Osspring the stagent ate;
How we contend for Bird and Names unknow.
And build on their part A was, not our own;
They'd cancel Record A meir Tombs defice.
And openly disown the stagent at the see.
For Fame of Families is all a cheat,
Tis Personal Virtue only makes us great.

FINIS.

